

## COMMON HONESTY

That Is the Great Issue of  
the National Cam-  
paign.

MAJ. MCKINLEY ON THE SUBJECT.

Addresses a Large Delegation of  
Holmes County, O., Farmers on  
Democratic Promises.

Wants the Silver Craze Buried So Deep That It Will  
Never Again Alarm the Business World—  
Stand by Our Institutions.

Three delegations called upon the  
republican candidate Tuesday. To the  
first delegation to arrive Maj. McKin-  
ley spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: It gives me great  
pleasure to welcome to my home the citi-  
zens of Holmes county. I recall with ap-  
plicable satisfaction that in 1890, just six years  
ago, by the act of the legislature your  
county became a part of the congressional  
district in which I was a candidate on the  
republican ticket. I remember the cam-  
paign, that I made in your county with  
special pleasure and gratification. I re-  
call your warm welcome; I recall your  
words of good cheer; I recall the encour-  
agement which you gave me at every turn;  
and although an overwhelmingly demo-  
cratic county, as you have always been,  
it was pleasant to me in studying the re-  
turns to observe that by your aid and that  
of some of your democratic neighbors the  
result showed a republican gain.

"That was the year when the prophet  
was abroad in Ireland. The campaign was  
one of prediction and preparation. The  
tin peddler was abroad in Holmes county.  
His marvelous tales startled the commu-  
nity. Tin never was so high before or since.  
We had only just enacted the protective  
law of 1890, and we had determined that  
law that we would establish in the United  
States factories that would make tin plate  
for the uses of our own people. (Ap-  
plause.) And we have done it. (Great  
cheering.) And the people of Holmes county  
will recall to-day that not a single  
prophecy, not a single prediction made in  
1890 respecting the price of tin has been  
verified.

Another Campaign of Promises.

"And this year, as in 1890, we are en-  
gaged in a campaign which is fruitful of  
promises. Six years ago free trade, as  
your spokesman has said, was to be a cure  
for all our ills, the nation was to be  
troubled. Well, we have now for four years  
enjoyed partial free trade in the United  
States, more especially in wool. (Laugh-  
ter.) And what effect has it had upon the  
wool growers of Holmes county and other  
wool growing counties of Ohio and the  
country? You know better than I can tell  
you.

"Now it is free silver; free silver is  
going to cure all our ills. My fellow citi-  
zens, it does not make any difference how  
free silver is in its cologne in the United  
States—you will not get a dollar of it un-  
less you see something for it. (Loud  
applause.) If we had mints in every state  
in the union and in every county of every  
state, and the silver of the world was  
brought to the mint, as is proposed by  
our political opponents, silver would  
not be any freer than it is now. Then,  
besides, in this country we do not pro-  
pose to have a dishonest dollar. We pro-  
pose to have the best of everything that is  
going. (Applause.) We have the best  
country and the best men, and we pro-  
pose to continue to have the best money.

"There is another thing, my fellow citi-  
zens: this year the people mean to put  
rest the question of their honest dollar. It  
was never doubted either at home or abroad  
until put into controversy by the allied  
parties in this political contest. I say allied  
parties—the one a new party assuming  
an old name; the other a little older and  
also claiming to be the people's party. It  
is to the credit of the country that the times  
honored leaders of one of the parties have  
indignantly repudiated those who have as-  
sumed to question the public honor in the  
name of democracy. (Applause.) The people  
in November will repudiate the other  
party of the combination for assuming  
the role of dishonest in their sacred  
name. The people have no patience with  
those who would violate the pledged faith  
of the nation, and stamp its obligations  
with dishonesty. They will not tolerate  
repudiation of public law or private deal-  
ings. They will not countenance the clip-  
ping of the coins of the country and will  
never consent to clipping the currency in  
any form which may be proposed. (Con-  
tinuous cheering.)

Should Be Settled for All Time.

"The contest should be settled this year  
that no party hereafter can alarm the  
business world and shake public confidence  
by a proposition to scale our debts either  
public or private. (Applause.) We cannot  
afford to have the question raised every  
four years whether the nation will pay or  
repudiate its debts in whole or in part.  
(Tremendous applause.) This is the year,  
my fellow-citizens of Holmes county, to  
close that question forever. It can be so  
determined this year that it will never  
present itself again in our lifetime or  
mine! A sweeping and impressive major-  
ity against the combined opposition will  
do it. (Applause.) And nothing else will.  
(A voice: 'We will do it all right!') Not  
a bare majority, but a mighty one. Placing  
the party of national honor in control of  
every branch of the government will do  
it. Anything short of that will leave the  
question open to further dispute. Let us  
settle once for all that this government is  
one of honor and of law and that neither  
the seeds of repudiation nor lawlessness  
can find root in our soil or live beneath our  
flag." (Vociferous cheering.)

A special train arrived at two o'clock  
with a large delegation from Jamestown,  
N. Y., representing Chautauque and Cat-  
araugus counties with two bands. At  
the McKinley home a congratulatory ad-  
dress was made by A. G. Wade, of Jamestown,  
to which Maj. McKinley responded as  
follows:

"Mr. Wade and My Fellow-Citizens: It  
is especially gratifying to me to welcome  
to my city and home citizens of the great  
Empire state of New York. It is a proud  
thing to be a citizen of the first and great-  
est state in the American union, but it  
is prouder still to be a citizen of the mighty  
American nation.

"Your call at any time would have been  
most welcome, but your coming so far on  
such an inclement day to testify your de-  
votion to republicanism is a most impres-  
sive and significant act. I thank you for  
it on behalf of the republican cause, and  
congratulate you and the great people and  
state that you for the time represent upon  
the splendid prospects for local and national  
success. (Applause.) Your counties are  
among the most northeastern in that  
splendid group of magnificent agricultural  
counties stretching across your state, hav-

ing in 1890 an assessed valuation of \$1,255,-  
\$78,141, and yielding annually from your  
23,000,000 acres \$178,000,000 worth of prod-  
ucts.

Eastern Farmers Are Interested.

"Your farmers, therefore, are quite as  
much interested in the proper settlement  
of the silver, tariff and reciprocity ques-  
tion in this campaign, which in importance  
dominate all others, as the farmers of any  
section of the country; and so, whatever  
may be said on these subjects, the fact  
ought to be constantly borne in mind that  
the people of New York are quite as  
much concerned in point of actual property  
at stake as those of any other state or  
section of the union.

"The attempt to inflame the passions of  
the west and south against the east is,  
therefore, but a malicious and unpatri-  
otic effort to arouse prejudice and hatred  
against men of their own calling, affected  
by the same causes and feeling the same  
business depression as those who disturb  
and harass the whole country. (Applause.)  
I have no sympathy, my fellow-citizens,  
with a cause based upon mere hate and  
passion. It is beneath the aims and pur-  
poses of patriotic freemen, and I am glad  
to note that it receives no encouragement  
from the sturdy citizens of New York.  
(Applause.)

"How strikingly the names of the illust-  
rious Hamilton and the Empire state of  
New York are inseparably connected. We  
cannot think of the great events of our  
history without at once associating them  
together; and we cannot recall any ex-  
ample of like nature so conspicuous un-  
less it be the inseparable association of  
Washington and Jefferson with Virginia  
and Lincoln with Illinois. (Applause.)  
Fortunately, these statesmen are our own  
countrymen, and we cannot too highly re-  
vere them, and, however much they may  
have differed in administrative policies,  
they were always and at all times to-  
gether for the honor of the country. (Great  
applause.)

"No man of his time left a more lasting  
impression on public legislation than the  
eminent leader in New York, Alexander  
Hamilton, who, more than anyone else,  
secured her ratification of the United  
States constitution, and to whom we are  
more largely indebted than to any other  
citizen for our protective tariff system,  
which he always steadily supported, and  
for our excellent monetary system, for  
beginning with the first coinage act, April  
2, 1792, every law enacted down to and  
including the act of May, 1875, providing  
for the redemption of specie payments, was  
based upon the principles laid down by  
Alexander Hamilton and supported almost  
entirely by Thomas Jefferson. (Applause.)

"We have heard a great deal in this  
campaign about the doctrines of the fa-  
thers. Hamilton favored both gold and  
silver as money, though he preferred gold  
to silver; and the government of the  
United States entered upon the use of  
both. Hamilton announced the great funda-  
mental principles when he said:

"There can hardly be a better rule for  
conducting a campaign than the market  
rule. In other words, every coin should  
contain enough metal so that when melted  
it will be worth just as much as when it  
is stamped as money, the bullion or market  
value always to be the same as its legal  
or money value." (Great applause.)

Doctrine of Hamilton and Jefferson.

"This was the doctrine of both Hamilton  
and Jefferson. This has been the under-  
lying policy of the government under every  
administration, and has been the settled  
policy of all the great parties of the coun-  
try from the beginning of the government.  
By the act of July, 1890, commonly known  
as the Sherman law, we insisted upon put-  
ting into that law the doctrine of Hamil-  
ton that the party of the two metals must  
always be secretly maintained. (Applause.)  
The republicans wrote into that law,  
for both branches of congress and the  
presidency were in the hands of the repub-  
lican party, a solemn pledge, which is a  
binding a contract between the govern-  
ment and the people as ever made. Here  
is the language:

"It is the established policy of the  
United States to maintain the two metals  
(gold and silver) at a parity with each  
other upon the present legal ratio or at  
such ratio as may be established by law."

"This was the act of the Fifty-first  
congress, passed by the republican party  
for the purpose of preventing the free cov-  
erage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one,  
but, nevertheless, giving to silver the  
greatest possible use as money, and for  
that purpose providing for the utilization  
of substantially the full product of the  
American mines. (Applause.) This is not  
the only declaration in recent years in  
support of the Hamilton idea of this party.  
The Fifty-third congress, elected in  
1892, and democratic in both branches,  
President Cleveland and the chief ex-  
ecutive, elected by the democratic party,  
also recognized the doctrine of the party.

"With what bad faith, therefore, with  
what disregard for the right, for justice  
and honor, can any citizen demand  
that the government shall enter upon any  
settlement of our debts or scheme of coin-  
age, the confessed result of which would  
be to destroy the parity between dollars,  
drive gold from circulation, and reduce the  
value of our gold and paper dollars and in-  
cluding near one-half Hamilton and  
Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, or Grant  
and Cleveland, never taught a doctrine so  
perilous as that. (Great applause.)

"The people of the United States will  
never adopt so discreditable and dan-  
gerous a course; nor will they fall to brand  
with their condemnation whenever an op-  
portunity is given them through the bal-  
lot. (Cheers.) The idle talk about the  
doctrines of the fathers and the principles  
and men of 1776 will do no harm; it  
will never convince the honest citizen that  
Hamilton or Jefferson, or any other of our  
revered fathers or patriots, ever viewed  
with toleration any scheme of dishonest  
policy or contemplated for an instant the  
idea that the United States would cheat  
the people in their money, or repudiate  
any obligations it ever made either by ex-  
pressed terms or implication. (Great  
cheering.)

Want a Chance to Earn Money.

"What we want now is a chance to earn  
more of our good money. (Renewed ap-  
plause.) We have had better currency in  
the world than we have to-day, and we  
never had so much work in our history as  
we had in 1892. (Great cheering.) What we  
want is to get back those good times, and  
the people are only waiting for an oppor-  
tunity to 1892 to vote back the principles  
and policies they gave up four years ago.  
(Great cheering.) We want no free trade  
in the United States. (Applause and cries  
of 'No, no, no.') We want the American work-  
shop protected and defended against the  
foreign workshop for the benefit of Ameri-  
can workmen. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

"Free silver means free trade. Suppose  
you could pay the duty with a 52-cent dol-  
lar, could you not reduce the protection  
you now have almost one-half?

"My fellow-citizens, do not be deluded.  
No matter how much money we have or  
may have in this country, there is but one  
way to get it, and that is to give something  
for it. (Applause and cries of 'That's  
right.') What we want just now is some-  
body who wants what we have to give him.  
Labor cannot wait.

"The capital of the workingman is in his  
strong right arm. (Cheering.) We never  
had better currency in the world than we  
have to-day, and we never had so much work  
in our history as we had in 1892. (Great  
cheering.) What we want is to get back those  
good times, and the people are only waiting  
for an opportunity to 1892 to vote back the  
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the future. The prosperity of the working  
classes lives, moves, and has its being in  
established credit and a steady medium  
of payment. All sudden changes destroy  
it. Honest industry never comes in for any  
part of the spoils in that scramble which  
takes place when the currency of a coun-  
try is disordered. Did wild schemes and  
projects ever benefit the industrious? Did  
violent fluctuations ever do good to him  
who depends on his daily labor for his  
daily bread? Certainly never. All these  
things may gratify greediness for sudden  
gain or the rashness of daring speculation,  
but they can bring nothing but injury  
and distress to the home of patient indus-  
try and honest labor."

Congratulates Indianians.

A special train of 12 coaches arrived,  
bringing republican clubs and citizens  
from Elkhart and northern Indiana.  
The Elkhart band led a parade to the  
McKinley home, where Attorney James  
S. Dodge made a congratulatory ad-  
dress and presented Maj. McKinley a  
bust of himself. Maj. McKinley re-  
sponded in part as follows:

"Mr. Dodge and My Fellow-Citizens:  
It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome to  
my home the citizens of Indiana. I have  
had a good many delegations visit me in  
the last three months, but I assure you  
none of them have given me more pleasure  
than this. I have heartier welcome than I  
give to you here this afternoon.

"You have a great state. You have much  
to be proud of; you have much to glory in  
your material resources and manufacturing  
enterprises, but you have more to glory in  
the splendid men which your state has  
produced. (Applause.) I cannot forget as  
I stand in the presence of an Indiana au-  
dience that it was your state that pro-  
duced that splendid soldier and statesman  
and illustrious president, Benjamin Har-  
rison (tremendous applause), whose ad-  
ministration of four years of government  
of the United States has few parallels in  
the history of our country. Honest,  
strong, wise, patriotic, American; an ad-  
ministration that stood by the great prin-  
ciples of the republican party, and that  
never turned its back upon the glorious  
stars and stripes and the men who sus-  
tained them during the four years of civil  
war. (Continuous applause.)

"The Indiana people have been back in those  
four years under the administration of  
President Harrison, years of the highest  
and greatest prosperity to the American  
people; years that registered the highest  
foreign trade this nation ever had, and  
registered, too, the largest domestic trade  
we ever enjoyed. They were the four years  
when we had the largest and the most splen-  
did property in all our history: when  
every man in this country who wanted to  
work could get work; when every shop  
was open; when every factory was run-  
ning; when every busy, thriving city of  
this land was active in its enterprises and  
industries. It has not been so in the last  
four years.

"We have had some experience during  
these years; we know more now than we  
knew then, and we know better how to  
vote now than we knew in 1892. You re-  
member that in that year the campaign  
was filled with glittering promises; every-  
thing was to be done for the country; it  
was only a question of time before we  
would only turn the republican party out  
of power and put the democratic party in.

"Free trade was to relieve us of every  
ill or evil that had ever settled upon this  
country; protection was a robbery, was  
unconstitutional, was a fraud, and ought  
to be repealed; and that if that party was  
only given power in this country they would  
repeal that law, and then we would enter  
upon an era of prosperity, the like of which  
had never been known before. And the  
people put that party in power, and the  
splendid prosperity we have had since you  
all know about.

"There is one other question that is  
already settled, but that some people pro-  
pose to unsettle, and that is the money  
question; and we are opposed to any  
such unsettling as they favor. They pro-  
pose to debase the currency of the coun-  
try by free silver as they have degraded  
the currency for every dollar we have to-  
day. We want in this country dollars worth  
100 cents each, dollars as good as are found  
anywhere in any country of the world.  
That's the kind of money we have now;  
that's the kind the republican party gave  
this country; for every dollar we have to-  
day of every kind has been given to you for  
the most part by republican legislation, and  
every dollar of it is as good as gold every-  
where in the world; and we propose to keep  
it right there.

"Then, there is another thing we pro-  
pose to do. We propose to settle it for all  
time that this is a government of law and  
a government by law, and a government  
of honor that will not sell its honor and  
put its name to any price or consideration.  
There is another thing, my countrymen  
from Indiana, that we propose to do. We  
propose to stand by the honest judiciary  
of the United States. That has more than  
once been our chief anchor of hope, and  
troubled tribunals that protect the weak  
against the strong, that is uninfluenced  
by avarice and unmoved by prejudice.

Stands by Our Institutions.

"We propose, in a word, to stand by our  
free institutions—grand, noble institutions  
they are—where every young man has an  
equal chance of the race of life, and spur  
the suggestion that there are classes in  
the United States. (Applause.) Every hon-  
est man under our flag is as good as any  
other honest man, and we propose to keep  
him so.

"Every man has an equal opportunity  
under our laws to rise in this country with  
any other, and I bid the young men who  
stand around me never to permit any bar-  
riers to be raised between one of us and  
another. Keep the door of opportunity  
swung wide open, so that your boy and his  
boy may have every opportunity that be-  
longs to our free government and its  
precious institutions. (Continuous cheer-  
ing.) And now, my fellow-citizens, I am  
done, except to thank you for the cour-  
tesy and cordiality of this call. I have been  
pleased to receive the gracious message  
of your spokesman that Indiana will give  
a republican majority of 50,000." (Loud  
cries of 'We will!')

HE GROWS IN STRENGTH.

As the campaign progresses Gov. Mc-  
Kinley's speeches become greater, more  
forceful and more eloquent. Saturday  
he made several addresses, each of  
which aroused the enthusiasm of his  
auditors. He touched with a master's  
hand the great questions which engross  
public attention and revealed a grasp of  
the subjects he handled which showed  
great range of mind and profound  
knowledge of the problems of the day.

Maj. McKinley is not a sciolist. He  
knows of what he talks. He has studied  
the subjects he undertakes to discuss.  
He is grounded in the principles of  
finance. He is a trained and careful  
statesman—competent, as he shows by  
his acts and by his speech, to deal with  
the most complicated questions that  
can arise.

He is stronger to-day than he was  
when he was nominated; while Mr. Bry-  
an was stronger on the day the repre-  
sentatives of riot and misrule took him  
for their chosen leader than he has been  
at any time since.

Gov. McKinley has stood every  
needed test to which he has been sub-  
jected. He does not fail. He does not  
fall off.

Measured by the standard to which  
presidential candidates should comply,  
he is found to be worthy of trust and  
confidence.—Albany Journal.

## CYCLONE'S PATH

In Southern Florida Marked by  
Death and Destruction.

Over Twenty Towns and Villages  
Wrecked and Fifty Persons Killed.

Probably Twice That Number Received  
More or Less Serious Wounds—The  
Property Loss Will Exceed \$2,000,-  
000—Meager Reports Obtained.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—A special  
from Jacksonville, Fla., to the Constitu-  
tion says:

The West Indian hurricane which  
entered Florida at Cedar Keys Tuesday  
morning and swept through the south-  
ern part in a northeasterly direction  
let death and destruction in its path.  
Owing to the prostration of tele-  
graph wires and the delay of trains,  
due to washouts, only meager reports  
have been received, and yet, meager as  
those reports are, they show that over  
20 towns and villages have been wreck-  
ed and that 40 or 50 persons have been  
killed, while probably thrice as many  
more received wounds more or less serious.

About 4 o'clock in the morning the  
hurricane, which had been churning  
the gulf, left the water and swooped  
down upon Cedar Keys, a town of  
1,500 inhabitants, about one hundred  
miles southeast of Jacksonville.  
Thirty-six hours have elapsed since  
the storm struck Cedar Keys, but not  
one word has been received directly  
from that place as to the damage done  
or the number of lives lost. No trains  
have been able to reach there because  
the tracks are covered with heavy tim-  
ber.

The only report from Cedar Keys  
comes by way of Gainesville, 50 miles  
northeast of the gulf town, and is to  
the effect that Cedar Keys has been  
swept away and many persons killed  
and wounded. This report reached  
Gainesville by courier from Williston,  
which is 20 miles north of Cedar Keys.  
The report is hardly exaggerated, as  
Cedar Keys was directly in the path  
of the hurricane and received its  
full force as it leaped raging from the  
gulf.

After demolishing Cedar Keys the  
storm, moving in a southeasterly direc-  
tion, struck Williston, a village of 400  
inhabitants. At that place 11 houses  
were wrecked, one person killed and  
15 wounded, some, it is feared fatally.

Near Williston is a large turpentine  
farm on which many state convicts are  
employed. Twenty of these convicts  
were huddled in a cabin, across which  
the storm blew a great tree, crushing  
six of the inmates.

Leaving Levy county the hurricane  
dashed across Alachua, one of the most  
populous counties in the state, where a  
number of persons were killed and  
many more severely injured.

At Fort White, in Columbia county,  
it is said that six persons were killed,  
but the reports have not been con-  
firmed. From Columbia county the  
hurricane dashed across Duval, its  
edge striking Jacksonville but doing  
little damage and causing no loss  
of life. In Nassau county,  
however, just north of Jack-  
sonville, the hurricane seemed  
to gather additional force and did aw-  
ful work. At Boulogne, the school  
house in which there were over 30  
children, was wrecked and five chil-  
dren killed. Miss Ada Stewart, the  
teacher, escaped with a broken arm.  
Lillie Raines, a 12-year-old girl, ran  
from the school house just before it  
collapsed to her home. As she entered  
her home it was wrecked and the child  
was killed. Harry Johnson, who was  
with her, was also killed, and Mrs.  
Raines was fatally injured. At Hill-  
iards the school house was wrecked  
and four children were killed.  
At King's Ferry, on the St. Mary's  
river, Andy Johnson, Moses Sasser,  
Simon Henderson, Mary Jones and  
her child, all Negroes, were killed.  
Mrs. Fisher was nursing a sick child  
and the infant died as the house col-  
lapsed. The mother escaped. Two  
schooners, loading lumber at King's  
Ferry, were blown from their moor-  
ings and landed in a marsh, three of  
the sailors being killed.

From Nassau county the hurricane  
passed into Georgia, destroying a log-  
ging settlement in Camden county,  
just across the line, and killing four  
persons. Folkston, Ga., near the  
Florida line, was also struck, the  
school house being wrecked and four  
children killed.

It is impossible to accurately esti-  
mate the property loss in Florida, but  
conservative men say it will exceed two  
million dollars.

WEST INDIES' TORNADO

Plays Have Among Official Buildings in  
Washington, Even the White House Suffering.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The West In-  
dies tornado which struck Washington  
between 11 p. m. and midnight Tues-  
day night, respected neither official  
nor diplomatic proprieties. It ripped  
off some of the coping of the white  
house and laid low most of the historic  
trees in the white house grounds, in-  
cluding the elm tree which Lincoln  
planted.

It carried away part of the roof of  
the state department where the official  
documents are stored but fortunately  
left them uninjured. The costly roof  
of the patent office, constructed after  
the fire there some years ago, was  
rolled up and distributed all around  
the neighborhood and skylights half  
an inch thick were remorselessly  
beaten in. The naval observatory and  
in fact pretty well every other public  
building was more or less damaged.

Diplomatic residences were not  
spared. That of the French minister  
was left roofless, and even the sub-  
stantially built embassy of Great Brit-  
ain suffered the loss of the portico.  
Churches and theaters suffered alike,  
several of the former being badly dam-  
aged. Twenty persons were seriously  
injured, but so far no loss of life is  
known.



## Rally Round the Flag!

....FOR....  
Sound Money,  
National Honor,  
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